SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 2, 1850.

THE GREAT UNION MEETING OF NEW YORK.

We have never before devoted the same amount of our space to matter of any description with more satisfaction than we have given the preceding page to the proceedings of the great enthusiastic meeting in New York, in support of the Laws, the Constitution, and the Union. No American, whether in South Carolina or elsewhere, can read those proceedings, and the noble sentiments which breathe through the speeches, the resolutions, and above all the soul-stirring letter of Mr. WEBSTER, without a deeper devotion to the Constitution of his country. rests of course not on the ground of expe

It gives us pleasure to state that the Secretary of the Treasury has consented to the use of vessels in the Revenue Service of the United States for the transportation of articles of American production from the various ports along the Atlantic Coast to such point as shall be selected for the departure of the ship appropriated to convey them to nature of this obligation is stated by Mr. Eliot with great the London Exhibition, wherever it can be done clearness and force, and we do not see how any one, capable without detriment to the public service.

We also learn that the SECRETARY OF THE NAvy, in the spirit of liberality which has marked other Departments of the Government in relation to the same matter, has consented that deposite and safe-keeping for articles intended for the London Exhibition. Any articles, however valuable, may be placed there with entire confidence, under the safeguards which give protection to the public property.

## THE WANE OF ULTRAISM.

The signs both from the North and the South are conclusive that the tide of ultraism and disaffection to the Union is on the reflux. From the South (if we may except South Carolina) the evidences are unmistakable, not only of devotion to the Union among the great body of the people, but of the moderated tone of many who had taken ground for motion are now exerting their energies to stop it.

, In the North the signs are equally satisfactory of a sound public feeling, and of the disfavor in which cated notions incompatible with loyalty to the Constitution. An incident very significant of this fact is the recent rejection of the Hon. HORACE MANN, of Massachusetts, by the Whig Nominating Convention of his district, he having received but 53 votes ing that so suddenly placed him in a minority could only have arisen from disapprobation of his course en the measures growing out of the slavery agitation.

From these tokens it is plain that ultraism has reached its culminating point. The great body of the American people are opposed to fanaticism of which the able and independent Representative. SAMUEL A. ELIOT, has addressed to the people of Boston-so calm, so clear, so conclusive in argument, and so patriotic-must exert the most sooth- as we do?

PRESIDENT FILLMORE AND THE FUGITIVE SLAVE LAW.—The following incident is told in a letter from the Washington correspondent of Tuesday's Richmond Enquirer:

"A distinguished gentleman from the West-an ex-Sena tor-called on Mr. FILLMORE, and, after exchanging the usual courtesies, was asked by the President how the fugitive slave bill was received in the West. The reply was that the law, although unpepular in his State, would doubtless be enforced. The remark was playfully made that, as the President was sworn to 'preserve, protect, and defend the constitution and laws,' he (the ex-Senator) presumed Mr. Fillmore would execute this law. 'To the very letter, sir,' was the instant reply of the President-to the very letter, sir, whatever may

The Washington Union relates another incident in which it is stated that the President declared that he was determined to execute faithfully the fugitive slave law, and would appoint no man to office who might be called upon and would not zealously co-operate in its execution.

Mr. Holmes, the able Representative of the Charleston District, voted alone for the Harbor and Fortification Bill. It gives \$63,000 for the completion of Fort Sumter, and for the preservation of the sites of Forts Moultrie and Johnson, which had been encroached on by the sea, and \$100,000 for the construction of a Custom-House in Charleston. But it seems that the Charlestonians condemn these votes, and a writer in the Mercury calls upon him to resign; but we entirely concur with a contemporary in hoping that Mr. HOLMES will retain the seat he fills with so much honor. At the end of his term, indeed, his constituents have decided that he shall retire, much to the regret of all men of all parties who have served with him in Congress or known him here in social life. As Mr. Holmes has been discarded because he voted for appropriations for the defence of his city, one is at a loss to tell why they should send a successor to him at all, or what a successor can find to do, unless it be to vote no on all questions; for it is clear he cannot vote aye on any national question which is not vote aye on any national question which is likely to arise. If a Representative must not support appropriations for the public defence—to arm the country at least, if not to improve it—what function is left him, except to draw his pay? The function is left him, except to draw his pay? The protection of home industry is unconstitutional; the improvement of rivers and harbors is unconstitutional; custom-houses are not needed in Charleston, and federal fortifications must crumble because they may be turned against the city. These objects all being forbidden to a Representative, there would seem to be very little for one to do.

The remains of Gen. TAYLOR reached Louisville (Ky.) yesterday, and were buried in the family cemetery, eight miles from the city. There was a solemn procession and a general suspension of business on the occasion.

Gen. CHILDS, U. S. Army, leaves this morning for Florida, where he will take command of the cordon of posts established in that State for the protection of the country from the Indians.—Alex. Gaz.

A. ELIOT, explanatory of his views on the subject the me A. ELIOT, explanatory of his views on the subject of the Fugitive Slave bill, which received his vote on its passage in the House of Representatives, in concurrence with the Senate, in which body it originated. We trust his constituents and the public will do him the justice of giving it a careful perusal. They will perceive that he has not acted on this subject, as he is incapable of doing on any, thoughtlessly, or without reasons satisfactory to his own mind, and such as are deserving of careful consideration. Those who may not agree with him in his conclusions will at least give him the credit of having acted independently, according to his own sense of public duty.

The letter of Mr. Eliot will be acknowledged

by every intelligent reader to be a very forcible, if not a conclusive argument in support of the profeeling his heart glow with renewed patriotism and priety and necessity of this law. The argument or of policy as specially affecting the interest of his constituents, but of positive obligation between one portion of the Union and another—an obligation which arises not only from the nature of the relations which subsist between the Northern and Southern portions of the Union for their mutual benefit, but from our positive engagements under the Constitution, from which as members of the Union we cannot escape. The of understanding the state of facts and the course of reason

The only question which Mr. Eliot was called on to meet was simply, whether he would give effect to a provision of the Constitution important to the South, which had been rendered null by the legislation of the Free States, or whether the navy yard at New York (including the requi- he would refuse to do so ! He did not shrink from the oblisite storage) may be used as a place of temporary gation of standing by the Constitution, and in so doing he adopted the same course which was adopted by the people of Massachusetts in 1788, when they accepted the Consti-

For the purpose of informing ourselves upon the position which was taken by the people of this State upon this clause of the Constitution, we have recurred to the report of the adoption of the Constitution of the United States. It is well rown that this instrument then underwent a thorough scru-Convention took into particular consideration the whole Contitution, discussing it section by section. There was much erts were made in the progress of the discussion, it was finally passed by a majority of only 187 against 168. In the liscussion by sections, there was a good deal of debate on measures hostile to it; some of those, in fact, who the articles which relate to the apportionment of Representatives and direct taxes on free and slave population, and to the prohibition of importation of slaves. Several members objected that Congress was restricted from prohibiting the migration or importation of slaves until 1808. But, strange as it may seem, the section which provides that slaves lawleading persons find themselves who have advo- fully held in one State escaping to another shall not be discharged, but shall be delivered up, was passed over without opposition and without remark. On a subsequent day, however, after all the sections had been read in order, and had been commented on at the pleasure of every member, Gen. HEATH, of Roxbury, rose, in the course of a more general discussion, and after remarking that in consequence of his for re-election in a body of 117 delegates; Mr. absence for some days from indisposition, he had been de-SAMUEL H. WALLEY received the remaining 64 prived of the opportunity of expressing his sentiments on votes, and the nomination. Considering the abili- some of the subjects which had in the mean time passed ties and high personal character of Mr. MANN, and under review, he proceeded to remark upon the article which his late pre-eminent standing in his district, the feelwhich relates to the importation. Upon these subjects he spoke as follows :

"I apprehend that it is not in our power to do any thing for or against those who are in slavery in the Southern States. No gentleman within these walls detests every idea of slavery nore than I do; it is generally detested by the people of this Commonwealth; and I ardently hope that the time will soon come when our brethren in the Southern States will view it as we do, and put a stop to it; but to this we have no the American people are opposed to fanaticism of all sorts, but most of all to that which menaces the Constitution and the Union. Such appeals as that which the able and independent Representative other men's sins? I think neither of them. Each State is sovereign and independent to a certain degree, and they have a right, and will regulate their own internal affairs, as to themselves appears proper; and shall we refuse to eat, or to drink, or to be united with those who do not think or act just ment, and so patriotic—must exert the most soothing influence on all excited but candid minds throughout the North; it will bring to most of those who have been led astray the "sober second-thought."

drink, or to be united with those who do not think or act just as we do? Surely not. We are not in this case partakers of other men's sins, for in nothing do we voluntarily encounted the slavery of our fellow-men. A restriction is laid on the Federal Government which could not be avoided and a union take place. The Federal Government went as far as they could. The migration or importation, &c. is confided to the States now existing only a new States cannot fided to the States now existing only; new States cannot claim it. Congress, by their ordinance for erecting new States, some time since declared that the new States shall be

> as an oversight or as a measure which depended upon the option of the people of this State, but as an indispensable which they made their election in deciding that they would differently, we will not disturb you in your possession of become members of the Union.

> The same necessity for this provision of the Constitution exists at the present time, connected with all the motives to exists at the present time, connected with all the motives to measures which constituted the consiliatory policy of the the continuance of the Union, which then induced its formative by branches of the National Legislature during the last sestion : and we are bound, in addition, to its observance by our acceptance of the Constitution, by an engagement which we cannot annul, and which we have sworn to obey.

MR. ELIOTS LETTER. Mr. HALE : The peculiar circumstances of the times, ar of my own position, induce me to ask of you the use of the columns of the Advertiser for a brief explanation of the reasons of the course I have recently pursued. I do it in the hope, and indeed in entire confidence, that my fellow-citizens know me well enough, and have known me long enough, to enable them to believe the statement I am about to make, and that they will impute to me province or ambitious meeting for they will impute to me no sinister or ambitious motive for what may not have met with their approbation.

It is rather a striking circumstance attending the excite-ment of the present moment that among the several subjects of importance which have been brought to the attention of the their fire, and excited so much sympathy and indignation, is precisely the only one in regard to which there existed any constitutional obligation. All the other questions were to be adjusted on considerations of propriety or expediency; but this upon the sense of duty alone. The feelings are, at all times, very bad guides for political action; and in this case it exceed to me to be impossible to more exercise. it seemed to me to be imperative upon every one claiming to act on principle, and with due reverence for the constitution, to set aside every impulse of mere feeling, and to consider especially his obligations to the Government under which he

In order to have a clear and just sense of the nature and weight of those obligations, I deem it necessary to advert a ous time; for war gave us the exclusive possession of the home market, at least, and our own industry was supported by our own consumption. But with peace came the intro-duction of foreign commodities, at such rates of duty as each rival chose to fix—generally the lowest possible, on free trade principles; and, as we had little else than corn, wheat, and tobacco to pay with, we were compelled to glut our own martobacco to pay with, we were compelled to glut our own markets with a very limited variety of articles, and thus depress our prices for selling, as well as those for buying. People were impoverished, disheartened, miserable, to such a degree that the days of the confederation, between the close of the war and the adoption of the constitution, are universally spoken of by historians, and were always described by the men of that generation whom we remember to have seen, as the darkest and most distressing period of our history. Every body saw and acknowledged that the union of these sove-reign and independent States into one Government was the remedy, and the only remedy for the existing evils. There reign and independent States into one Government was the remedy, and the only remedy for the existing evils. There were great difficulties in the way of such an experiment. It was a complicated arrangement, embracing almost innumerable particulars. But all might be arranged pretty well except one. Slavery had been abolished in some of the States,

LETTER FROM THE HON. SAMUEL A. ELIOT.

FROM THE ROSTON DAILY ADVERTISER.

We take pleasure in laying before our readers the following communication from the Hon. SAM'L.

A From evaluation of the wise on the subject to the following communication from the Hon. SAM'L. agreed that persons escaping from labor to which they were bound in one commonwealth, and found in another, should be returned to the State from which they had fled. The provistate quo. It did not extend slavery. It kept it where it already was and where it could not have continued, if every slave who escaped to the North was at once to be free and irreclaimable. The members of the confederacy from the South saw this distinctly, and deliberately declared that they could not and would not enter into a union with States who would tempt away their slaves with the prospect of immediate and permanent freedom. rmanent freedom.

The provision of the constitution for restoring fagitive

slaves was a conservative measure only. It simply did not curtail the extent of slavery, or rather it did not abolish it, for such would have been the speedy result if the United States

had guarantied the freedom of every runaway slave.

The question, then, for our predecessors to decide was, whether it was right and expedient to form a union with slave.

whether it was right and expedient to form a union with slaveholders and promise them not to interfere with their slaveholding. They decided that it was, as I think we should
have done if we had been in their places. They decided that
they could not endure any longer the misery which oppressed
them on every side, the subjection to the foreign merchant,
the slavery of themselves and their children to the European
manufacturer and trader.

The constitution was adopted with this provision, and it
could not have been adopted without it. The States that had
won their power to make constitutions for themselves by cooperating through eight long years of exhausting war, and who
had thereby acquired a mutual respect and attachment, which
could be created by nothing short of such common toils and
sacrifices, would never without that provision have joined in
political union; would never have set the example of the successful experiment of republican government for sixty years of
unparalleled growth and prosperity; and would never have
left to us the inestimable inheritance of a wisely-contrived and
balanced Government, to which we have been indebted for so mable inheritance of a wisely-contrived and ent, to which we have been indebted for so many privileges and advantages unknown to the rest of the

tution, but the precious inheritance of their fame, their wis-dom, their valor, their patrictism, and especially that spot-less reputation of their great leader, "the first in the hearts of his countrymen." I shall not attempt a eulogy on that revered name. It is not necessary. Not a true heart beats in America that does not cherish his renown as a leave part f the national glory, or that does not love as well as sprung up parties who have so far misunderstood, or forgotten, or disregarded the compact of their fathers as to introduce into the discussions of political subjects in the Government of the United States the very topic which was excluded from the constitution, and therefore in relation to which the Government acting under it can have no power; and who, assuming a responsibility for the continued existence of slavery, ernment acting under it can have no power; and who, as suming a responsibility for the continued existence of slavery, which the framers of the constitution expressly abjured for that Government, have felt themselves called upon to discuss the subject in a very excited and violent manner. More than this, they have forgotten (or disregarded) the last injunctions and entreaties of the Father of his Country. They have formed a geographical party; and by means of violent language, and sometimes by acts of violence, they have inflamed the slave-holding States in the very manner which was foreseen and Such persons may be wiser and better men than Washington and his associates, but I am so constituted that I cannot believe it. I do not see in their deeds or their words proofs of the same spirit of self-sacrifice for the general good, the same calm firmness, or power to discern the end from the beginning. If there he any thing characteristic of them it seems to me the very reverse of what distinguished our revolutionary fathers. I observe an intemperance of language which does not usually accompany wisdom a professed disregard of all consequences which is not commonly recognised as the mark either of good judgment; or of good principles. With such parties I cannot act. I believe in the wisdom of the provisions of the constitution. I believe in the propriety of uniting condially and heartily, for certain political ends not otherwise to be obtained, with those who think themselves justified in holding slaves. I am not willing to renounce my share in the holding slaves. I am not willing to renounce my share in the glories of the revolutionary South any more than of the revolutionary North. I cannot cease to love and honor the fathers Warren and William Prescott, of Bunker Hill, or Natha

Greene, of Eutaw? I may be allowed to say that I have acted on this princi-ple. In the last session of Congress the struggle for the con-stitution was renewed; and it has been settled, so far as Congress is concerned, on precisely the same principles as those on which it was first enacted. I consider the adjustmen which has taken place as a re-enactment of the constitution and may it remain hereafter unassailed !

The attempt has been made for successive years to induce the Government of the United States to take an active part on the subject of slavery. This has been resisted, and justly resisted. The Government of the United States is bound republican, and that there shall be no slavery in them."

We have here quoted from the debates every thing that appears to have been said upon the article in question, in a Convention which continued its debates in daily forencon and afternoon sessions for more than four weeks. This fact shows clearly that the provision in question was regarded not make the provision in question was regarded not more than four weeks. This fact shows clearly that the provision in question was regarded not more than four weeks. This fact shows clearly that the provision in question was regarded not more than four weeks. This fact shows clearly that the provision in question was regarded not more than four weeks. This fact shows clearly that the provision in question was regarded not more than four weeks. This fact shows clearly that the provision in question was regarded not more than four weeks. This fact shows clearly that the provision in question was regarded not more than four weeks. This fact shows clearly that the provision in question was regarded not more than four weeks. This fact shows clearly that the provision in question was regarded not more than four weeks. This fact shows clearly that the provision in question was regarded not more than four weeks. This fact shows clearly that the provision in question was regarded not more than four weeks. Mason & Dixon's line or the Ohio river. You may take them back again by the agency of United States officers, since some of the States have prohibited their officers from option of the people of this State, but as an indispensable acting in such cases. We disapprove of the institution—incondition of the Union of the States, on the acceptance of deed, we think it wrong as well as unwise; but if you think slaves ; we have no right to control your conscien

> This is one part of the meaning of the entire series of sion—a policy adopted under the guidance of prominent men of both the principal parties, and sanctioned by one whose national views, intellectual power, and attachment to the national views, intellectual power, and attachment to the constitution, have placed his fame on the same level with that of the men of the heroic age of any country of the men of the heroic age of our country, as worthy to rank with the most patriotic of revolutionary times. It is the only policy on this subject upon which I can act, or to which I can give my support, directly or indirectly. I believe it to be best for the captive, as well as for the freeman, that the Whatever may be my sympathy with the slave, and it certainly is not small, I have no right to set him free. I am not responsible in the matter. I did not enslave him, nor do I hold him in slavery. It is another who does this, and while I differ from that other in opinion as to the justice and expe-diency of the institution, I have no right to say that he shall not hold a slave, if it comports with his judgment of the right and expedient to do so. I may say to him, to be sure, that I will not associate with him, for any purpose, so long as he holds a slave; but I have yet to learn the wisdom, or the

peculiar merit, of such a course.

Having thus adverted to the general policy upon which th fugitive slave bill rests, I will state in a few words my view of the character of the bill, and its probable effect on the condition of the fugitive. It may seem strange to those who have heard nothing but bitter denunciations of the act, to hear it said that it is practically more favorable to the fugitive than the law of 1793. The evidence of such an assertion may be found in the fact that, by the old law, every magistrate in Massachusetts, amounting together to several hundreds, and so in the other States, was authorized and required to cause the arrest of any fugitive, examine into his case, and deliver him to the claimant, if he was proved to be a slave; while under the new law that power is limited to the justices of the United States courts, and to the commissioners appointed by them, not exceeding perhaps, on an average, six or eight persons in each State. There was no more trial by jury provided for under the old than under the new law. The claim of a jury trial is entirely new, never thought of till modern discussions of the subject began. For fifty-seven years our fathers and we have been living under laws which provided for no such thing; and now one which makes no such provision is denounced in unmeasured terms as cruel and inhuman. Where have we all been for half a century? Do not the de-Where have we all been for half a century? Do not the de-nouncers perceive that they are denouncing their fathers and themselves? The entire population of the North has acqui-esced in the provisions of the law of 1793, without thinking itself exposed to the charge of barbarity; and I have only to say that I do not think the charge any more just now. De-sirable as it may be that a trial by jury should be required in the State where the arrest is made, the absence of this provision cannot be termed barbarous or inhuman. Nor should it be overlooked that our Southern brethren have sympathies with the colored man. I have heard it stated to have been with the colored man. I have heard it stated to have some said by Mr. Clay, in a public manner, and I believe some thing of the sort occurred in one of his speeches in the Senate last spring, that he had almost always succeeded when he had acted as counsel for the captive, but never when he had been engaged by the master; and that there was a general leaning in favor of the claim of freedom. And why should we doubt

same feelings of humanity with ourselves? Let us not dream that all virtue and all wisdom will die with us. It is said the new law suspends the operation of the writ of habeas corpus. Legal authority of the highest kind declares this to be untrue; and we all know, without being jurists,

hat no law can supersede the constitution.

It is said, too, that the new law is unreasonable, because throws the responsibility of safe custody upon the marshal, at all events. This may be a hardship upon the marshal, but does not effect the position of the fugitive particularly; and it resembles so nearly the liability of every sheriff for the custody of every prisoner, that no such broad distinction exists as is

Again, the law makes it penal to assist in the rescue of the alave, after he has been proved to be such. Of course it must, and the penalty must be effective, or there would be the inconsistency of an enactment which might be violated with impunity. The penalty should certainly be graduated by the nature of the offence, and I am disposed to believe that in this particular the law needs amendment. But it is maninature of the offence, and I am disposed to believe that in this particular the law needs amendment. But it is manifest that the violent charges brought against the law are, in reality, brought against the principle of the provision of the constitution requiring the delivery of the fugitive from labor. The reasons for originally making that provision have been already stated; and it appears to me that they are as strong for continuing it in force they are for the provision. for continuing it in force as they were for making it at first.

The Union cannot be preserved without it, any more than it could have been formed without it. The abolition of slavery could have been formed without it. The abolition of slavery is not retarded by it. It is the discussion of the subject in the non-slaveholding States which delays emancipation. This it is which alarms the slaveholder, as well as it may. This it is which leads him to rivet the chain more firmly, and look to the links mere carefully; and when we shall have ceased irritating him by rancorous language, he may then, but certainly not till then, begin to calculate coolly the advantages and disdensing the calculate of the intrinsic and to recreate without preindice, the right and the wrong of the practice. Denunciation and violence are not likely to remedy any of the wrongs for which we complain of the South; and it is especially to be deprecated by those who have an interest in the welfare of the colored man, an interest which I feel as deeply as any of my friends and constituents. It must be recollected that emancipation, if it is to come at all, must originate with those maters who are so often assailed with opprobrious language; and that the best influence the North can exert on the subject, in behalf of the slave, is moral influence.

The examinents and wishes of Messachusetts, as expressed.

that the best influence the North can exert on the subject, in behalf of the slave, is moral influence.

The sentiments and wishes of Massachusetts, as expressed by her Legislature, and felt by her people, are in the highest degree honorable to her philanthropy, and, with few exceptions, are consistent with the obligations she is under to the Union. But they can impose no duty which can absolve her citizens from the observance of the "higher law" of the constitution; and unless she means to adopt and practice the constitution; and unless she means to adopt and practice the constitution; and unless she means to adopt and practice the violation shall the bond of union be broken? To me the proper course, in answer to this question, seems plain. The law which binds me to the fulfilment of the promises of the constitution, as of all other promises, is a part of the highest law which I recognise, and I shall not deliberately violate it. I shall hold on to the Union, even with slaveholding States, with a tenacity which nothing but the sternest necessity will unloose, as the only political hope of the world.

I know there are those who say and think that there is no danger to the Union: that we may talk, and write, and pating

danger to the Union; that we may talk, and write, and peti-tion, and refuse to perform what have been esteemed our constitutional obligations on the subject of slavery as much as we please, and that nobody will do any thing but bluster in return; but as I think differently, I must shape my course differently. It is my epinion that this very language is insulting, and therefore improper and dangerous. Those who use it cannot advert to its irritating character, nor to the indisputable fact that a state of violent and long-continued excitement is inevitably a state of danger to any appropriate. disputable fact that a state of violent and long-continued ex-citement is inevitably a state of danger to any community. It is now the duty of good citizens, as I conceive, certainly it is my own duty, to do every thing that is practicable to calm the irritation that exists between the North and the South, to re-unite them in good will and the spirit of mutual aid, and to transmit to posterity the inestimable blessings we have and to transmit to posterity the inestimable blessings we have enjoyed from the Union, while we avoid the unmixed and

enjoyed from the Union, while we avoid the unmixed and immeasurable evil that must flow from division.

It will not be inferred, I trust, from any thing I have now said, that I consider the law which has been passed unexceptionable. There are amendments which I strongly desire to see introduced into it, and for which I would have labored when it was passed in the House of Representatives, had it been possible. But every one knows that was impracticable, and the question was whether this bill, or none, should be passed. I deemed conformity to the design of the constitution more important than the objectionable details of the bill, and, while I claim no authority for my own judgment, I trust I may be permitted to say that I have acted as I thought for the best. Perhaps I may also claim, without arrogance, to have exhibited heretofore, by substantial services, a genuine sympathy with the wronged and oppressed; and may hope that I shall not be considered as having altogether lost the disposition to aid them, because I cannot show it by setting aside lutionary North. I cannot cease to love and honor the fathers of the revolution or the fathers of the constitution. If the battles of the council chamber or the field were to be fought over again, who would not be as ready to unite with the South, slaveholding as it is, as was John Adams, of Massa-SAM'L A. ELIOT

CALIFORNIA.-EDWIN BELL, Esq., formerly edior of the Hagerstown Torch Light, writing from San Francisco to a friend in Virginia, says:

"I regret (should this ever reach you) that I cannot give you more encouragement than I shall be expected to give. Sincerely and frankly, I cannot advise you to come here. You may succeed, or you may fail, the failures being ten to one in proportion to the successes. The great mass would be glad to go home, if they had money enough to carry them back. I know you well, and I have a distinct knowledge of things nere, and, if you wish my advice, will tell you to stay where you are, and be content with your lot."

on (Del.) Journal that the committee appointed to superintend the arrangements for the dinner in honor of the public character and services of the Hon. John M. CLARGON have fully completed their arrangements, and that, having communicated that fact to Mr. Clayton, they have left to him the choice of the day. He has appointed Saturday after the general election for the purpose, making the 16th November. He signed "Sundry Virginia Manufecturers." says the subjects of which he wishes to speak are of national, not merely local interest. The subscriptions are most numerous, and are not confined to any part of the State. The neeting, we learn, will be one of the most brilliant affairs

BOARD OF ARMY AND NAVY OFFICERS .- We understar that this Board, which convened on Wednesday, at the Quartermester's Office, under a resolution of the House of Repreentatives, for the purpose of settling the rank and precedent in the army, met again yesterday pursuant to adjournment It is understood that the Military Board, before their adjournment, will act in conjunction with the Board of Naval Offieers now in session, for the purpose of settling the relative rank and precedence of officers belonging to both branches of the service.

The Military Board consists of Gen. Scorr. President

The Navy Board consists of Commodore CHARLES STEW ART, Commodore CHARLES MORRIS, Commodore W. B.

BREESE. All idea of "secession" or disunion seems to have been abandoned in Georgia, where the canvass for the Convention is now actively being prosecuted. The flag of disunion is no longer flaunted in that State, and both parties, the opponents and the friends of the late measures of Congress, appear to vie with one another in avowals of devotion to the Union. The former (in Chatham county) have adopted the title of the "Union Southern Rights Party," and the latter that of the "Union and Southern Rights Party," Indeed, the Sasannah Georgian, the organ of the former, complains that the latter have attempted "to steal our thunder and appropriate the name to themselves." How different this pitture from that sketched some time since, viz. that Georgia was clamor-lies recently arrived. Occasional deaths from cholera also that sketched some time since, viz. that Georgia was clamorous for disunion, and would trample the Union under her feet !- Richmond Enquirer.

Severe and unusual storms of snow prevailed in the southern and western counties of New York on Saturday night and Sunday morning last. The Rochester Advertiser understands that snow fell to the depth of eight inches in Niagara county, and in parts of Ontario and Livingston counties. Much damage was done to the fruit trees. At Lima and Liwhich damage was done to the fruit trees. At Lima and Liby the mayor, says: "The mayor of the city, the ladies, &cc. were appropriately and elegantly drunk, and the party separated in fine cheer." the depth of seven or eight inches on Sunday.

Hon. Joux SHORT, of Cincinnati, and Professor CHARLES SHORT, of Louisville, have munificently offered to bear all the expenses of a botanical mission to Africa, provided a person can be engaged duly qualified for the service.

COAL DIRECT FROM CUMBERLAND.

The canal-boats Ohio and Delaware, consigned o our enterprising fellow-citizen, Wm. T. Dove. arrived at this city on Wednesday last, direct from Cumberland. Owing to the bad condition of our city canal, the Delaware could not pass through that portion of it between the Basin and the terminus of the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal at 17th street, and had to be locked through and towed around to the Navy Yard by the steamer Salem. The Ohio was landed at the yard of the consigned on the canal, in the rear of the residence of the late Gen. Van Ness. The first shipment of Cumberand coal, under contract, will be immediately made from this city by Mr. Dove, in fulfilment of an order for some eight hundred tons, to be sent to Philadelphia.

Hon. S. S. WILDE, of Massachusetts, in conse uence of increasing indisposition, has communicated to the Governor his resignation of his seat apon the bench of the Supreme Judicial Court of

The Frigate St. Lawrence, from Bremen via Portsmouth, England, was boarded on Thursday night off the port of New York.

The Governor of Maryland has appointed Thursday, the 28th of November, to be observed throughout that State as a day of Thanksgiving.

COLLINS AND CUNARD .- The New York corre ondent of the Philadelphia Inquirer says:

"An arrangement has been entered into between Mr. E.

K. Collins and Mr. Cunard that during the winter a vessel
of each of their respective lines shall leave New York and
Liverpool alternately. We shall therefore have a weekly
communication with the Old World until spring, when, as etofore, it will be semi-weekly."

FROM THE BUENOS AVRES BRITISH PACKET OF AUG. 31. The Capital has latterly been the theatre of stirring events consequence of the recent slave-capture collision, a meaare has been introduced for the suppression of the traffic The discussion, which still proceeded, had called forth the expression of much unpleasant feeling; which shows but oo clearly the deep rancor and reckless obstinacy of party oliticians. By a natural process the excitement radiates om the centre to the extremities-in other words, from the Hall of Representatives to the community at large. On the 7th July an unseemly demonstration was given of the existace and intensity of these embittered feelings by an attack on various British officers and pacific residents. Fortunately, o lives were sacrificed, nor, so far as yet appears, any peronal injury sustained; still, it leaves a disagreeable impreion of insecurity, from the evident insubordination of the Brazilian rabble, and the want of prestige and ascendency in the public authorities. We reserve details for a future occasion, as the first impressions are apt to be exaggerated. As humanity, we heartily deplore these untoward excesses: which, instead of healing the breach, tend to further compli-

The remains of the late President TAYLOR arrived at Pittsourg on Sunday evening, and on Monday morning they were escorted to the steamboat landing by a procession, and military, in which the citizens generally united.

It is estimated that the loss by the heavy rains of Saturday and Sunday last, in the neighborhood of Utica, New York, will not fall short of \$100,000.

OHIO RIVER .- There were ten feet eight inches of water the channel at Pittsburg on Tuesday.

AN ARGUMENT FOR A PROTECTIVE TARIFF. - The Provience (R. I.) Journal publishes a list of seventy-one cotton nd woollen mills, all with the exception of three within thirty miles of that city, which have suspended operations and are now lying idle. Comment is needless.

The New York papers announce the death of BENJAMIN DE FORREST, Esq., one of the oldest and most respectable nerchants of that city. He died on Sunday, at the advanced age of eighty years.

OVERY OF Mr. CALHOUS'S STATUS wrecked off Fire Island. The statue has been but slightly injured. Part of the right arm, mostly, however, covered by drapery, has been broken.

The Prince George's Agricultural Fair terminated Thurs day. Joseph H. Bradley, Esq., agreeably to appointment, lelivered an address, and a large number of the premiums

A MANUFACTURERS' CONVENTION.—It is proposed that a Convention of Manufacturers, North and South, be held in the city of Richmond, in the State of Virginia, on Monday, HON. JOHN M. CLAYTON. - We learn from the Wilming- the 18th day of November, 1850, to digest and prepare a suitable memorial to be presented to Congress at the comencement of the ensuing session, embracing or setting forth truly and faithfully all the facts connected with or believed to be the cause of the present extremely depressed state of manufacturing industry, and urging the necessity of a speedy revision and modification of the tariff laws. The call is

The Catoctin Mountain, west of Frederick, was covered with snow on Monday last.

A LESSON.—The Chilicothe (Ohio) Gazette says that th that has ever taken place in Delaware. Invitations are to be extended to many eminent gentlemen abroad, and to all the members of the late as well as the present Cabinet.

This sum and the State which is least contaminated by mis-called "Free-soilism," is the only part of Ohio in which the Whigs maintain their integrity and exhibit a gain this year over the election of 1848. The Gazette then shows that even the Whig candidate for Governor, who was defeated by over twelve thousand majority in the State, gained thirty votes in this district; and it says that if the vote this year had been as large as it was in 1848, the Whig gain would have been

A MILE A MINUTE. - The Utica Gazette says that the express train on the Utica and Syracuse railroad, with the engine "Lightning" for its motive power, recently made 13½ miles in fourteen minutes, and that one day last week the same train came through from Syracuse to Utica, fifty-three miles, including three stops, in one hour and thirty minutes.

A movement is now in progress in Canada to ameliorate The Military Board consists of Gen. Scott, President; the condition of the colored population of the provinces. A Gen. Jesur, Gen. Wool, Col. Crane, Col. Hittercock, Lieut. Col. Larned, Surgeon Mower. Lieut. Col. Scott, Recentler. in active operation .- Troy Budget.

BALLOONING EXTRAORDINARY.—Each succeeding stee ART, Commodore CHARLES MORRIS, Commodore W. B.
SRUBRICK, Commodore M. C. PERRY, Captain S. L.
BREESE.

All idea of "secession" or disunion seems to have been absoluted in Graveia when the seems to have been absoluted in Graveia when the seems to have been absoluted in Graveia when the seems to have been absoluted in Graveia when the seems to have been absoluted in Graveia when the seems to have been absoluted in Graveia when the seems to have been absoluted in Graveia when the seems to have been absoluted in Graveia when the seems to have been absoluted in Graveia when the seems to have been absoluted in Graveia when the seems to have been absoluted in Graveia when the seems to have been absoluted in Graveia when the seems to have been absoluted in Graveia when the seems to have been absolute of the foolhardy feats of an acronaut who makes weekly ascents from the Hippodrome, in Paris. This adventurer has made ascents seated upon a pony, a donkey, and an ostrich, and his wife has also made an ascent on a pony. At the last ascent of M. Poitevin, of which we have

> CHOLERA .- Of seventy-nine deaths which occurred in St. occur on the steamers navigating the Mississippi river.

Another company of Portuguese Extres, forming a de-Another company of Post technical Strikes, forming a de-tachment of those who fled to this country some time since from the Island of Madeira on account of the violence of pa-pal persecution, left New York on Wednesday in the steamer Isaac Newton for their future home in Central Illinois. They are under the guidance of the Rev. Daniel W. Lathrop.

The Sacramento Transcript, in speaking of a soirce giver

RIVER ST. LAWRENCE.—There is a prospect of the speedy removal of the impediments to navigation between Mon and the ocean. The Government engineers employed in is now on a voyage somewhere among the stars. I making examinations continue to report favorably of their this hour of writing no intelligence has been received

THE TEHUANTEPEC RAILROAD.

The attention of the people of New Orleans is just now much taken up by the subject of the proposed railroad across the Isthmus of Tehuantepee. A year ago a permanent committee was appointed to secure to the city, if possible, the right of way, and this committee has just reported its success in that object.

It appears that the Mexican Government had granted the exclusive right of communication by eam, canals, railroads, or the natural water-courses across the Isthmus, for sixty years, with ten leagues of land on each side of the line, in fee simple, to Mr. Ganay, and that he had conveyed the same to Mr. Hangous. This latter nan has been for some time endeavoring to obtain asistance from the General Government, in the shape of a mail contract, to enable him to construct a railroad, but without access. With him the committee have entered into an agreement or partnership, by which he conveys all his rights to the authorities of New Orleans, who are to construct the railroad upon stock to be raised in two years, of which he is o receive, for his privileges, one-third. The estimated cost is six millions of dollars, or sixty thousand dollars per mile. Mr. Hangous will thus be entitled to stock to the amount of two millions of dollars, and at the same rate in case the exenditures exceed the estimate.

These are the leading features of the agreement which we ume will be accepted by the authorities of New Orleans. It is believed that the returns from the sale of the lands alon will pay the cost of the road, which will itself be profitable from its inception, as it will, at every advance, facilitate inercourse with California.

## MEXICAN BOUNDARY COMMISSION.

FROM THE SAN ANTONIO LEDGER OF OCTOBER 10. Our city has for several days past presented a scene of unronted life, business, and bustle, from the advent among us of the United States and Mexican Boundary Com under the direction of John R. BARTLETT, Esq.

The Commission is composed of an able and efficient of engineers, surveyors, and mechanics, personally selected from many eager candidates by Mr. Bartlett. In addition. there is an astronomical and scientific corps attached to the Commission, and comprising men in every way fitted for the duties of their respective offices. The corps of asta engineers, and surveyors have been selected with the greatest care, and many of them emanate from some of the first families of the United States. The Commission itself is, in every point of view, one of the most important ever expedited by our Government, particularly with regard to its importance to Texas. No time has been lost since their arrival on our shores; but the moment they landed at Indianola an efficient of Mr. John Bull, of New York city, for the purpose of surveying the route between Indianola and El Paso, and the and it gives us pleasure to state the duty has been thus far and it gives us pleasure to state the duty has been thus far most ably and thoroughly performed, Mr. Bull having arrived with his party three days since. The height of the plaza at this place is ascertained to be six hundred and forty feet above the tide waters at Indianols. The intervening country has been found to afford every facility for wood and water, both for the purposes of construction and fuel on the route. The soil and geological formation has been thoroughly investigated by Professor Moes, and interesting botanical researches have been made by Mr. Thurber, a gentleman thoroughly qualified for his peculiar province. Mr. Vaudricourt, the secomplished and gentlemanly draughtsman and interpreter, has made a number of beautiful and spirited sketches of some of the most striking parts of our country, thus presenting a fac a number of beautiful and spirited sketches or some or the most striking parts of our country, thus presenting a fac simile of it to the immediate inspection of the Government. The astronomical corps, under the supervision of Lieutenant A. W. Whipple, U. S. topographical engineers, and the immediate direction of the commissioner, have been unceasing in their operations, and have made some of the most intere ing observations. The precise latitude and longitude of every place on the route have been fixed, the different elevations obtained with exactitude, together with a complete series of barometrical, thermometrical, and atmospherical observations. These different reports will all be handed in to the commis-sioner, and dispatched by him as soon as practicable to Wash-ington. We regard the benefits which will result to Texas from the operations of the commission as incalculable. It must have the effect of at once exhibiting to the world, from the most reliable and authentic sources, the extent, resources, soil, and climate of this State; it will also show to the Government the immense value of this country; it will induce thousands of energetic and industrious emigrants with capital to come among us and settle; it will prove the means of inducing of the yacht Twilight, has succeeded in recovering the statue of the Hon. John C. Calhoun, which, it will be remembered, was lost some months ago from a vessel that was a ves our fertile and extensive prairies blooming as gardens; and, in fine, the immense resources of our country elicited to their full extent. Apart from these facts, the immediate benefits of their presence here have been of considerable importance. They have brought with them and expended large sums of money, which has given an unwonted impetus to trade throughout their line of march. They are fully supplied with guides, hunters, and choice mechanics of almost every trade. Taking the commission altogether, in its objects and appointments, it is beyond question one of the most important and honorable ever granted by the United States—reflecting the highest credit and honor upon the present Administration. From all we can learn Mr. Bartlett has been unwearied in his exertions to further the sims of the Government and has his exertions to further the aims of the Government, and has thus far admirably succeeded. We have had the pleasure of conversing with several members of the corps, and have been much pleased with the varied amount of information they much pleased with the varied amount of information they exhibited; furnishing incontestable proof of the care made in their selection and the judgment evinced by the commissioner.

They will leave us for El Paso, with their escort, under command of Col. Craig, in a day or two. Mr. Bartlett goes in advance, with a selected escort of his engineers, surveyors, and several of the mechanics. They are all well armed and capitally mounted. They will number some thirty-six men, and will probably reach El Paso in from twenty to twenty-five days. Whenever they leave us our best wishes attend

Extract of a letter, dated in camp, near San Antonio, Oc-tober 9, 1850.

"Mr. BARTLETT, the commissioner, left here for El Paso this morning with an escort of thirty men, and with the in-tention of meeting the Mexican Commissioner at that place by the first of November. Colonel McClella will leave on Monday, the 14th, and I am one of the mounted company to go with him. We consider ourselves a fine escort, and believe that we can whip any Indian force. One of our horses came in this morning shot in the back by an Indian. The arrow was sticking in him."

Balloon Ascension .- Wednesday afternoon was appoint ed by Capt. TAGGART for an experiment at aerial naviga in a balloon, to which was attached a pair of revolving fans, to be turned with a crank, and an apparatus for steering-The balloon was to ascend from Jersey City. It appears, however, by the following paragraph, copied from the New-ark Daily Advertiser, that the Captain did not succeed in his

experiment:

The Captain's Flying Machine.—Thousands of people from New York and other parts unknown, assembled as Jersey City yesterday afternoon to see the ascent of Captain Taggart with his Fiying Machine. He had advertised to fly over the city in various directions, demonstrating that he could navigate the air as well as others can the water. Three o'clock was the hour appointed for the ascension, and for two long hours the multitude gazed upon a large balloon swaying in the air, and apparently anxious to make an excursion into

At four o'clock the car was brought out, a slight framework with a crank being attached, which was to be worked by the Captain, to turn the wings, and a tail of cotton-cloth was to be guided as a rudder to steer the vessel through the liquid fields of space. The gallant master of this barque then took his seat, in the midst of loud cheers from the thousands of eager spectators. The rope that bound the car to the earth was sundered, "the last link was broken," and away went the balloon, the wings, the car, the man, the flying machine and all! But, alss for all sublunary hopes! As often with those who are expecting to soar to the skies on wings of light and life, so it happened to the ill-starred navigator. Long before he reached the lofty height from which Icarius fell, (his waxen pinions melting,) our modern herowas doomed to a most sad and melancholy disaster. The was doomed to a most sad and melancholy disaster. The starting point was a gore of land, between which and the shore is the Morris Canal; and the balloon, after rising a few feet, came down into the miserable ditch, submerging the car and the captain, while the balloon rested against the trees on

he heavens.

and the capain, while the ostion rested against the trees on the edge of the Thatched Cottage garden.

A boat was soon at hand, and half a dozen men were soon on the car, and after the balloon was disengaged from the trees it gave unequivocal signs of going up. The passengers, alarmed at the prospect of an ascension before they were ready, tumbled helter-skelter out of the car on the banks of the canal, and, the load being thus removed, away went the balloon with the car-a winged horse without a rider